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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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SHAFTS SHOT INTO ENEMY

strikes and boycotts with the patriotic fervor peculiar to pillars of "Law and Order."

Of course a millionairess is not going to be mulcted—and there goes the one-edged Sherman Act. All the same, the tribe of shyster lawyers are a persistent sort of night-hawks, who, if they may not bring down a millionaire eagle, can cause the bird much annoyance, and irritation, and even several drops of cash, all of which thenceforth to avoid, the eagle will thenceforth keep to the menagerie of her own plumage, and, by her example and experience, be cause for her likes to observe equal caution—and there is the wound of the Labor Movement spunged clear of meddlesome flies.

Introducing his conviction of Mr. John Spargo of having falsified Marx by interpolating, in Marx's letter to Kugelmann on the Geneva Congress, a sentence to suit Mr. Spargo's anti-Marxian "possibilist" tactics, and of having aggravated the brazen guilt by italicizing his interpolation, Mr. Herman Simpson, the Editor of "The Call," in the June 16th issue of which the conviction is printed, disclaims any intention of being out on a "heresy hunt." Why, this is a prime case of "heresy hunt." How did the term "heresy hunt" originate, if not as a cuttle-fish-maneuvre on the part of the "Intellectuals," who either fled from the Socialist Labor Party, or never dared step in, and trooped into the S. P., knowing from "bitter experience" that the S. L. P. does not tolerate the "turning of honest pennies" by "possibilist" actions, of which Mr. Spargo's "latest" is a fair sample, and all of which are a betrayal of Socialism? Why, certainly, Mr. Herman Simpson is on a "heresy hunt."

Cardinal Gibbons having announced the meteorologic connection there was between the overflow of the Seine, and the consequent inundation of Paris, with the "un-godly conduct of the French Government" towards the Religious Orders, the learned gentleman should now not fail to explain the meteorologic connection there is between the overflow of the river Ahr, the inundation of the Eifel region, and the consequent death of over 200 persons besides the destruction of the property of many more—all in the region, with Cologne as the center, that is a stronghold of the German Roman Catholic political party, the Centrum.

Senator Dolliver is acting like a duck in thunder. To him, the sights at the White House, which he reverently calls "the greatest executive department" are "disgusting," hence incomprehensible. And he looks startled at the "awkward squad of politics, bucket shops for dealing in political futures upon margins calculated from the record of the year and nays," making the White House "their headquarters." If the political government is not a market place for stock-jobbers, what is it? For Senator Dolliver's sake it is to be hoped the fate is not in store that overtook Jesus, who, misjudging social institutions, sought to cleanse the Temple, the then center of the then legalized theocracy, by driving out the money-changers and those that sold doves.

Cheers for the Post Office, "a Socialist institution," according to reformers! Charles W. Freeman of Alton, Ill., having applied for a mail route in the Yellowstone Park, but subsequently having obtained a far better job as a traveling salesman, was notified by the Federal Government on the 13th of this month that he had been awarded the mail route, that he was to begin work on July 1, and if he failed to do so he would forfeit a bond of \$5,000 and spend twelve months in jail. "Municipal" or "National Ownership" is peonage. For violating his peonage bonds "Pink" Franklin is to be hanged in South Carolina: Charles W. Freeman of Alton, Ill., gets off a little easier. The difference in the peonage is in degree, not in kind.

It is evident that the Yonkers Railroad Company is not in the hands of a Frederick W. Whitridge, the genius of the New York Third Avenue line, nor of a Vreeland, the genius that had charge of the Broadway line. Such a strike as that of the Yonkers motormen and conductors who, as one man, and without the Company's receiving the slightest intimation, walked out on a demand for 30 cents an hour, a raise for 5 cents, indicates that there are no Whitridge and Vreeland "jolliers" of the workers in Yonkers.

A mob of 100 "white men" having driven, on the 14th of this month, all the Japanese laborers employed in the plant of the United States Lumber Company out of Darrington, Wash., it would add statistical light to the event to know how many of the aforementioned 100 "white men" were either Socialist party men; or the allies of these, I'm-a-bummers; or inspired with the anti-Oriental enthusiasm of these r-r-r-revolutionists.

It is to be hoped that the descriptions of the directors and other magnates of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, who have been dragged for stupendous frauds, will not fail to tell the public what political party of patriotism these worthies belonged to, the churches they are front-pew-holders in, the declarations they held as pillars of the family. Knowledge upon these heads will shed much light upon the economic status of the gentlemen, and the knowledge, now confirmed, of their economic status will shed not a little light upon "Law, Order, Religion and the Family"—the capitalist quartet.

The circus has come to town. In its vanguard, to aid in setting up the tents, came a steam stake driver, described as "not unlike a pile driver," and the feature of which is that it "does the work of fifty men and requires only two to operate the machinery." Thus even the circus becomes an object lesson of the development of machinery which

The shirtwaistmaker firm of Sitomer & Co., a New Jersey corporation with an office in New York, has found its mission in the scheme of modern society—the double mission of demonstrating that the Sherman Act, as a punitive weapon for the offence of "restraining trade," has but one edge, the edge that slashes into the proletariat; and the mission of helping to purge the Labor Movement of the hysterical elements of both sexes, who find dabbling in Labor matters, or in "slumming" as they call the thing among themselves, a titillating diversion from the prurient excitements that make up the rounds of "upper life."

Sitomer & Co. brings suit, under the Sherman Act, for damages, \$150,000 at a clip, against a number of people who were more or less neurotically active in the late Waistmakers' Strike, and, at the head of the list the firm places Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of a financial family that has repeatedly taken up arms against

\$20,000,000 FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There are, or should be, millions worth of food for thought to the "anti-catastrophic" gentlemen and ladies who scheme to raise funds in order to buy out the capitalists, in the settlement just effected between the legal department of the State and the railroad and traction companies.

For upwards of ten years a large number of franchises in this State were derelict in the payment of their taxes. Called upon to fulfill their obligations, they offered so ridiculously small an amount that the State officials refused to accept, and cases were started. The companies hotly contested every possible point. In this way year after year passed. Finally a "settlement" was reached—not with all; the New York Central and the Manhattan Elevated are still out—and the upshot is that to this city alone the sum of \$20,000,000 was paid as due on the back and present taxes.

Pay the capitalist class? buy it off?

under Socialism would accrue to the benefit of the workers, but under capitalism simply uproots them from their jobs, with the attendant consequences.

The Milwaukee Social Democratic party is certainly "making good." Mr. Berger promised, right after election, that he and his fellow victors would deport themselves in such way that not even the financial interests need feel alarm. As good as his word, Alderman-at-large Berger, as the deciding member of the Council Finance Committee, determined the Committee to recommend new ordinances increasing the rate of interest $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$580,000 of city bonds, the same being the ultimatum of the banking houses.

It takes these "non-fanatical" Socialists to furnish good targets for the otherwise wild shots of wild-eyed Anarchy. The target presented by Berger Socialism was needed for the wild-eyed French Anarchist Faure to score a bull's-eye with his statement: "When you [Socialists] get a majority you will no longer know what Socialism is, you have made so many concessions. You will then fear the revolution as to-day the bourgeois parties fear it. You speak of conquering power, and you are being conquered by it a little more each day."

May Miss Edith Gaynor, the daughter of our New York Mayor Gaynor, who christened the steamer *Correction* as it slid down the ways, and who was presented with a "handsome locket as a souvenir of the occasion," keep the souvenir steadily before her eyes—and improve by the suggestions that the keepsake radiates. The steamer *Correction* is intended to carry convicts to Blackwell's Island. Battleships, in this era of possible peace, are disgraceful enough; but the disgrace is pardoned concealed from the eyes of many by the glamor of heroism that they suggest. What glamor is there to conceal the social disgrace of convicts—a staple product of a social order that stands between Man and the sunlight? What is the worthier act for a worthy maid—the christening of such crafts, or the batoning for their being thrown upon the junkheaps of civilization?

"What the laboring man wants is work and living wages," declares the Oklahoma "Industrial Democrat," a privately owned Socialist party venture. No doubt the "Industrial Democrat" thinks this a clever way of "winning the sympathy" of the "laboring man," for whom the straight Socialist demand of the abolition of the wages system and its penal servitude at the work-bench would be "too revolutionary." Vain hope! All that such craven tactics accomplish is to justify the insult of a Gompers: "What right have the Socialists to speak for the workingman, any how?"

The height for new firemen is reduced upon the express recommendation of Chief Croker of the Fire Department. The shrinking sizes of rooms with their low ceilings, besides the increasing number of sky-scrappers renders large size in firemen an inconvenience.—Property rules man, not man property.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

and that in the name of equity! He who demands equity must come into court with clean hands. Which of all these capitalist concerns could do so? Which of them all, if it paid all the taxes it has cheated the government of which they do business, and from which they receive protection through police, sheriffs, militia and courts.

Furthermore, the \$20,000,000 guilt of withheld taxes allows a peep into the fathomless depth of guilt reducible to dollars and cents in other directions. It is safe to say there is not a capitalist concern, of any real magnitude and standing, and which deals in something or other that the people require, which is not deeply in debt to the people, so deeply that, were the debt to be paid, then, even if the respective property were taken still the firm would be in debt.

"Catastrophe" sounds big and ominous—it scares the chicken-livered only. Tender-handed surgeons make malodorous wounds.

MRS. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

Speaks to Buffalo Workingmen on Labor Movement.

CONN. S. L. P. CONVENTION

CALLS UPON MEMBERS TO INCREASE CIRCULATION OF PRESS.

Adopts a Number of Resolutions All Looking Toward Furthering S. L. P. Propaganda—Report of 200 Subscriptions for The People Secured by Frank Knotek.

Rockville, Conn., June 14.—The following is briefly the report of the twentieth Connecticut State convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held at Rockville, on May 30th. Lack of time prevents me from giving a detailed report and also accounts for the delay in sending it.

The convention was called to order by State Secretary F. Fellermann and was attended by 15 delegates representing 7 Sections. After preliminary work the convention organized with Jos. Marek, New Haven, as permanent chairman, and E. Sherman, Rockville, as permanent secretary.

The following ticket was named:

Governor — FREDERICK FELLERMANN, Hartford.

Lieutenant Governor — JOHN F. RIGGS, Bridgeport.

Secretary of State — ALBERT GIERGINSKY, Hartford.

Treasurer — HENRY FINKEN, Mystic. Comptroller — JOSEPH MAREK, New Haven.

Attorney General — EMANUEL SHERMAN, Rockville.

Representative at Large — MAX FELDMAN, New Haven.

The reports of the State Secretary and Sections were received and showed good work done by Sections for the movement in general and Party press in particular, especially good work was accomplished by Section Hartford for the Party Press, through its hustling literary agent, Frank Knotek, he having gained close to 200 new subs for the Weekly People and selling a considerable amount of Party literature.

The following recommendations of the committee on Party press, literature and Ways and Means were concurred in by the convention:

1. That the Sections and Party members do all in their power to further the circulation of the Party press, especially the Daily and Weekly People; that they further the plan of securing the 10,000 readers to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Daily People, and not only to keep up this work in systematic manner, and that the Sections give the S. E. C. a monthly report on the progress made by them in this work; that the S. E. C. remind the Sections in case of their failure to comply with the above work, and thus keep the matter before the Sections.

2. Sections and Party members to support the resolution adopted at the last N. E. C. session, of creating a special fund for the purpose of carrying on a systematic distribution of leaflets at factory gates, especially during strikes, as was done in the Philadelphia car strike.

3. Sections to see that public libraries in their respective localities be supplied with the Daily and Weekly People, also with other S. L. P. literature, such as the Sue books, "Woman Under Socialism," etc.

4. The State Committee to put an organizer in the field at the coming campaign, in conjunction with the State of Massachusetts, Sections to arrange for some sort of entertainment for the benefit of the S. E. C. fund.

5. Each Section to pay to the S. E. C. a per capita of 25 cents per month for six months, beginning June 1st, the Sections to raise the per capita according to local conditions.

6. The S. E. C. to print sub-lists for the S. E. C. fund and supply them to Sections. The S. E. C. to issue a campaign leaflet, Sections to buy same from the S. E. C. at cost. The S. E. C. to make a thorough distribution of campaign leaflet in unorganized places, with the aid of various Sections. All propositions for State conventions are to be reported by Sections to State Committee two weeks before convention takes place, and the State Committee to publish the propositions in the Party press a month prior to convention and thus give the Sections an opportunity to instruct their delegates in regard to offered propositions.

Hartford was again chosen as seat for incoming State Committee.

E. Sherman.

PROPERTY AND DEMOCRACY.

The element of property, which has controlled society to a great extent during the comparatively short period of civilization, has given mankind despotism, imperialism, monarchy, privileged classes, and finally representative democracy. It has also made the career of the civilized nations essentially a property-making career. But when the intelligence of mankind rises to the height of the great question of the abstract rights of property,—including the relations of property to the state, as well as the rights of persons to property,—a modification of the present order of things may be expected. The nature of the coming changes it may be impossible to conceive; but it seems probable that democracy, once universal in a rudimentary form and repressed in many civilized states, is to become again universal and supreme.—From Morgan's "Ancient Society."

Although the Labor Party has captured the Treasury Benches, the capitalist class still hold the plants of production. And the workers are still in the throes of wage slavery, being disorganized industrially in the craft unions. The trade union congress of 1910 again committed the tactical blunder of turning down the I. W. W.

Although the capitalists got a shock the day after the elections, they now breathe more freely. They dub Mr. Fisher, the prime minister of the Commonwealth, a jolly good fellow, and reckon their destinies safe in the hands of his "ministry"; they depend

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A NEWPORT ESTABLISHMENT

WHERE THE WEALTH, SQUEEZED FROM THE WORKERS, FLOWS LIKE WATER.

It is interesting to see how much the fashionable rich manage to spend on such homely things as meat and groceries.

There is an old French cook, now the keeper of a quiet hotel on Bellevue avenue, who has lived in Newport for over thirty years; and who points with pride on his register to the "best names" in our money aristocracy, the Astors, Vanderbilts, etc. He has known them all, in and out of season; he has known their chefs and the details of their food supply, and he assures me that eight hundred dollars a month is not an exaggerated estimate of the meat bill for a rich family during their stay in Newport. This includes meat, chicken, fish and vegetables for the regular household routine, but not for special entertaining. Some families, he says, spend much more than this—thus the meat bill of old Cornelius Vanderbilt used to reach sixteen hundred dollars a month. And he tells of a very rich South American, afterwards ruined, whose monthly meat bill came to two thousand dollars. The bill for groceries is about one-third of that for meat.

A general impression of the cost and complexity of a "quiet Newport establishment" may be obtained by glancing over the following specimen payroll:

Occupation.	Yearly Salary.
Special chef from Paris	\$ 5,000
Second chef	1,200
Private secretary to the lady	3,000
Private tutor	2,000
Governess	1,000
Two nurses	1,000
Housekeeper	1,000
Five maids	1,200
Head coachman	1,200
Second and third coachmen	1,200
Chauffeur	1,000
Butler	900
Second butler	600
Head gardener	1,000
Four helpers	2,500
Total	\$23,800

Nearly twenty-five thousand dollars a year for help alone, and I am not speaking now of the richest families, whose payroll would be much larger. Some famous chefs, for instance, like Joseph, whom the Vanderbilts brought over, would receive ten thousand dollars a year. And we know what a steam yacht costs! And a stud farm! So, summing up the year for one of our multi-millionaires, we may set down the main items, thus:

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

GLEAMINGS FROM THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

The Spokane Waiters' strike is five weeks old, and both sides are holding out stiffly. The waiters demand a six-day week, abolition of fines, and bona fide recognition of the union. To date 46 bosses have signed. About 200 are still unorganized.

Ten thousand railroad men laid off in the Northwest is the news from St. Paul, Minn. That's "freedom," isn't it? And yet the Socialists will say that a workingman is a wage slave, a wage slave under capitalism because dependent for a livelihood upon a master. What nonsense! Look at the independence of these Northwestern brother toilers.

Pittsburgh, Pa., steel workmen want to raise their price. They are satisfied to sell themselves—sell themselves! no, not that; that is not the way they put it in patriotic political economy, but—but well, anyhow, they want a raise. The only trouble is, they don't ask for enough. Six and ten per cent. increases are not even a drop in the bucket. Ask for the whole thing, friends, you are entitled to it, and don't stop till you get it. Go in for Socialism. Get into the Socialist Labor Party.

Retrenchments on the Pennsylvania Railroad are to have the effect of laying off 5,000 men. Some more freedom. It's the kind that should make a worker think, however. What's the matter with giving the bosses a permanent lay-off?

A veritable army of textile workers are experiencing enforced idleness in the New England states. The figures run up to 50,000. Short time is the order of the day. It goes without saying that New England capitalist papers will be prating about the wonderful prosperity abroad, for that's the way with capitalist journalism when it comes to touching upon labor matters. Their trick is simple:

The International Photo-Engravers' Union will meet in eleventh annual convention from September 6 to 10, at

Yearly Estimate.

Running expenses of house in Newport and New York, with wages and salaries, to, say, twenty-five people, with food, wines, etc., but no special entertaining	\$ 30,000
Expenses of entertaining, brilliant balls, dinners, fêtes, flowers, etc.	50,000
Steam yacht	50,000
Expenses of stable and stud farm, with wages of, say thirty men	40,000
Grounds, greenhouses, gardens, with wages of, say, twenty men	20,000
Expenses of two other places, say, at Palm Beach and in the Adirondacks	20,000
Clothes for husband and wife, daughter and younger children	20,000
Pocket money for husband and wife, daughters and younger children	50,000
Automobiles	10,000
Traveling expenses, with private cars, special suites on steamers, at hotels, etc.	10,000
Total	\$300,000

Three hundred thousand dollars a year, without counting "gifts to charities," doctors and trained nurses, new horses and automobiles, new furniture and jewelry, pet dogs with fur-trimmed coats, talking dolls in lace dresses at one hundred dollars each, and numberless other things, not to omit various follies, possibly gambling with thousands of dollars risked by the ladies at "bridge" and tens of thousands by the men at faro, roulette and baccarat.

After such a statement we begin to understand the attitude of a well-known Newport couple (the O. H. P. Belmonts), he with an income of fifty thousand dollars and she with an income of three and twenty thousand dollars, who once admitted that they could "scarcely make both ends meet" on a thousand dollars a day, and were "so desperately driven to pay their bills" that they actually issued a statement in the newspapers to appease clamoring shopkeepers. Indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge that some of the richest and most lavish families of Newport are far from punctilious in paying what they owe. Perhaps they will soon be complaining that it is impossible to live properly on ten thousand dollars a day!—Cleveland Moffett.

SOCIALISM—INDIVIDUALISM

Oscar Schmidt, and a greater, Ernst Haeckel, two eminent German exponents and propagandists of Darwin's discovery, assert that Individualism is completely opposed to Socialism.

Darwinism, says Schmidt, is the scientific proof of inequality; all individuals are not equally capable of the same development. This is true enough; but it is merely the every-day objection of the man in the street who believes that Socialism means the establishment of the absolute equality in mind and body of all human organisms, thereby regarding all Socialists their preachers and teachers as fools.

If Socialism stands for one thing more than another it stands for individuality. We seek no reduction to a uniform level of physical measurement, of height, chest capacity, or muscular vigor; we do not expect that all our intellectual powers shall be of the same order in kind or in degree; that our education shall be along the same lines; that our various opinions and beliefs must be forced into concurrence.

This is and has been the outcome of individualism. To all appearance, it has been the aim, as expressed by our codes of education for elementary schools, to instruct all pupils in exactly the same subjects and to the same extent; to drill them into one style of writing, of reading, and of doing a few sums, entirely irrespective of the aptitudes of the individual children themselves. Instead of education we have instruction; training gave place to dogmatism.

Children under our individualistic system have been treated as if they had no individuality whatever. It was implied in our educational scheme that what one child can do all children can do. The child-mind was regarded as a blank sheet of paper on which might be inscribed whatever one pleased.

Your individualistic state sets about declaring what all children should be, and sets about making them so—to its discomfiture.

Elementary education has been a failure until now, perhaps, when examinations for grants have been abolished and freedom of choice in subject and method has been allowed the teacher.

But even now classes of pupils numbering 60 to 80 are taught en masse; a class of 50 is regarded as a small one.

What possible individuality can be encouraged and developed in any child by even the most capable and sympathetic teacher?

In our science and technical evening schools we have courses of instruction on the same lines. Ill prepared in the day schools, the pupils are unable to derive the full benefit of their opportunities. They have not learned to be students.

Their day school teachers have supplied both mind and text book with the result that when a book of study is put into the hands of the average evening student he does not know how to use it.

The evening pupils are handicapped, too, in coming to their study tired in mind and body after a full day's work.

These facts are slowly being recognized by educational authorities and there are signs of improvement.

All this, however, is not the gravest thing that can be said about the matter. The painful fact is that the aim of education has been forgotten, and that the whole purpose of our schools appears to be the creation of more efficient tools for the workshop and the office. There is the hope in the pupil that his technical knowledge will be of advantage in competition for employment or for promotion, and that his wages will be greater.

The latter hope is certain to disappointment; and if it were realized might not be worth the strain—for under these conditions learning is a strain, it ceases

Trolleymen seem to be infused with more real revolutionary instinct and spirit than most other trades, at least such it appears from instances being recorded. There was the late strike in Philadelphia; this week it was at Yonkers. The Yonkers men struck at a moment's notice and gave the receiver a disagreeable surprise. A ten-hour day and 5 cents an hour more was demanded. The men should carry their fine spirit further. They should help along those labor union principles which declare for organizing every branch and every worker in an industry, in the trolley industry the electrical worker and firemen as well as the car repairer and track hand. And while occasionally making requests for a betterment here and there, they should keep their eye on the one great demand: To the workers the fruits of their labor. With the acquisition of that the era of strikes will be a thing of the past.

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to give pleasure, is not self development, but is instead a fevered striving for individual material benefit at the expense of individuality.

So in our workshops. How mechanical, monotonous and wearisome the routine becomes when one has to attend to the same small duty throughout the whole working day. Unremitting attention to a machine—the real worker—has reduced the mill hand to a mere adjunct of machinery. There can be no sort of pretence that for the masses of the people modern factory life, or clerical work, makes for a strengthening and development of individuality in the worker.

Dogmatism in religion and social custom also discourage individuality in thought and conduct. From our beliefs to our wearing apparel we are slaves to rule.

Monotony in education, in work, in religion, in life, is the outcome of individualism, and will disappear only with the achievement of Socialism and the consequent development of individuality.

We require that every several man shall have what is now denied him, a full and free development of the body and mind he is born with, shall be alert and active in both, stunted neither physically nor mentally. We aspire to no dead level, which, were it possible, would efface all picturesqueness from life. We ask equality of opportunity for all, because we want each and every man and woman to be in the true sense an individual.—From "Darwinism and Socialism," by Laurance Small.

CORIN REDIVIVUS.

—Men of knowledge know more than the ignorant . . . peace is less cruel than war . . . the rich are not the poor . . . one of the causes of depopulation is the lack of children in the homes . . . etc.—Roosevelt's speech at the Sorbonne.

Touchstone—Hast any philosophy in thee, shepherd?

Corin—No more but that I know, the more one sickens, the worse at ease he is; and that he that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends; that the property of rain is to wet, and fire to burn; that good pasture makes fat sheep, and that a great cause of the night is lack of the sun. . .

Touchstone—Such a one is a natural philosopher.—As You Like It, III, 2.

MR. DOOLEY AGAIN.

This Time He Takes a Fling at the "Open Shop."

What is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hinnessey.

"Why, don't you know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Realy, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnessey. What is the 'open shop'?" Shure 'tis a shop where theys kape th' door open t' accommodate th' canstant stream if min what has th' jobs, 'tis like this, Hinnessey, suppose wan of these free barn American citizens is wukin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of ten hours, along comes another free barn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss I think I could handle th' job for ninety cents. 'Sure,' sez the boss, an' the won dollar man gets th' merry, jinglin' can an' goes out into th' crool wurl'd t' exercise his inalienable rights as a free barn American citizen and scab on some other poor devil, an so it goes an' Hinnessey, an' who gets th' benefit?" True, it saves the boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his right eye.

It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see the min robbed of their independence, regardless of anything else. "But," said Mr. Hinnessey, "these open shop min ye mition say they are fer th' unions, if properly conducted."

"Sure," said Mr. Dooley. "If properly conducted, an' there ye are an' how ud they have them conducted, no strikes, no rules, no scales, hardly any wages an' dan few members."

SOMEBODY'S PROSPEROUS.

Record-breaking crowds are said to be thronging the transatlantic liners this summer, and eight outgoing steamships yesterday carried a total of 2,000 passengers.

The Celtic, of the White Star line, the Lapland of the Red Star line, the Cleveland, of the Hamburg-American line and the Koenig Albert of the North German Lloyd are four of the eight, and they are all loaded to capacity.

The Executioner's Knife

OR JOAN OF ARC By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

Of the many works of art—poetic, dramatic, pictorial—that have contributed to rescue the fair fame of the Maid of Orleans, radiant heroine of the people, from clerico-political Anathema, this narrative by the great Sue has been the most powerful. So powerful in fact, that the successors of those who hounded the Maid to death, have felt compelled in this century to beatify her in whose blood their predecessors dyed their hands. A most timely work.

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THE GREATER BRAVERY

TEDDY RISKED HIS LIFE OUT OF PURE SELFISHNESS, TO SATISFY HIS BLOOD-LUST—A GREATER BRAVERY THAN THAT

countrymen and make them happier. You see, there is such a thing as risking your life for a great purpose.

Finally, one day she was arrested and after she had been in prison for a long time she was sent to Siberia, one of the coldest and most desolate parts of Russia, to work in the mines as a prisoner. There, because she belonged to the nobility, she was allowed money with which to buy comforts but she refused to spend it unless she could share what she bought with her fellow prisoners, who being peasants had no such allowances. As the guards would not permit her to do this, she did not spend the money and often went "as hungry as a tiger," although she had plenty of money in her pocket.

When they let her come back from Siberia she was sixty years old. She might have spent the rest of her life in ease, but instead she took a long trip to America and other countries to try to get help for the peasants, though she knew that this would make the government angrier than ever. When she returned to Russia in 1907 she knew it was to almost certain death. She was captured and on March 8 of this year, after two years in prison, she was given a sort of trial. She had a few minutes to speak for herself and what do you think she did with the time? Do you think she begged them not to kill her, or send her back to prison? No. First, she pled with the judge to release her friend, Nicolas Tchachovskiy, who had been arrested with her. Then she told what she had been doing and made it very plain that she had been doing it because she thought it was right and was willing to take the consequences. You see it is not necessary to go to an African jungle to be brave. She was sentenced to Siberia again and in three minutes after the sentence was pronounced she was surrounded by guards and hurried away. While this was being done she sent loving messages to her friends. Now, at the age of nearly seventy, she has gone again to the horrors of prison life in Siberia.

And so I hope that while the flags are waving in celebration of Roosevelt's return from a year of killing, the children of America will think of Catherine Breshkovskiy, who also risked her life; but risked it to help those who were weaker than herself.—LaFollette's June 11.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

AN ADDRESS delivered by DANIEL DE LEON, under the auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The author presents the subject historically, showing that Woman's Suffrage is but a part of the Suffrage Question, which in turn is but a feature of Class Rule—the Modern Social Question.

The Topic Groupings Are

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

THE SUFFRAGE

ARGUMENTS OF ANTIS

CONCLUSIONS

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SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910.

There are two freedoms—the false,
where a man is free to do as he likes;
the true, where a man is free to do as
he should.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

LIBERIA WANTS CAPITAL.

The homing United States Consul
from the Republic of Liberia is yelling:
"Capital!" "Capital!" "Liberia
wants capital!"

What! Liberia, with a territory larger
than Texas, New York, Ohio and
Massachusetts combined! What, Liberia,
capable of plentifully yielding
such staples as rubber, cotton, coffee,
sugar, rice, to say nothing of ginger,
arrow-root and cocoa! What, Liberia
with a population of over 1,500,
000 inhabitants, landowners, at that,—
what that country needs capital!

What becomes of the Single Tax
theory concerning the all-sufficiency
of land to "live, love and enjoy life"?
Here we have a vast tract of land,
not barren rocks, but with her
womb teeming with the necessities of
life; with an ample population owning
the land; with every bit of 500,000
pairs of arms able to apply the 5,
000,000 nails at the extremities of the
same to the said land;—in short, ac-
cording to all the canons of Single
Taxism, here we have in that Liberia
the ideal spot for realization of the
Single Tax ideal—"Land and Labor."
And yet Liberia "wants capital"! ?!
What's the matter with Liberia, any-
how? Is the United States Consul
lying? No; he is uttering a preg-
nant truth.

It is with no expectation of making
the slightest impression upon the
monomaniacal Single Taxer that the
above paradox is recorded. The para-
dox is, however, of deep interest to
those who realize that the evils of the
present regime are not to be removed
by a sort of social "trick" and per-
ceive an evolutionary fact, which to
grasp is a condition precedent for get-
ting out of the present social wilder-
ness.

Liberia is "land poor." Ownership
of land and poverty was one time in
man's history a contradiction in terms.
He who owned land was all-sufficient
unto himself. From the direct em-
brace of Man and Nature sprung at
least a sufficiency. That state of
things exists no more. Nature has, as
it were, receded from Man. His arms
can no longer reach her. What has
happened? A physical landslide? A
successful conspiracy of rascals?
Nothing of the sort.

The silent, steady operation of an
Economic Law, without the grasping
of which social evolution presents only
chaos, slowly wrought its effect, finally
raising between Man and Nature
that without which Nature is un-
available—as unavailable as the cry
from Liberia denotes. That Economic
Law is the Law of Value; that growth
that now separates Man from Nature
is Capital; that is, the up-to-date im-
proved mechanism of production—
agricultural as well as urban.

Isaiah may have urged the unity of
the world's peoples; Plato may have
philosophized in the same direction;
Jesus may have suffered execution in
pursuit of the same ideal—all in vain.
The Law of Value wrought the miracle.
The peoples of the world are, by that law, hoisted to-day into one—the
World's Market. An impossible
as the operation of the Law of Value
renders access to Nature on the part
of the Man without Capital, and sub-
jects him to the Man with Capital, just
so impossible does the operation of the
same Law render the access to Nature
on the part of a Capital-less nation,
and sets her howling, as Liberia is
now doing, for the needed intermediary
wherewith to reach the Land to a
purpose.

The Law of Value has hoisted the
peoples of the world together, and yet
the state of war, decreed by Prophet
Philosopher and Martyr, prevails; the
state of peace, urged by all, still is
absent. It remains for Socialism,
profiting by the Law and the possibil-
ties it has encompassed, to turn the
hoop now a galling iron band, into a
bond of fraternity. The Economic
Law of Value tells how—by the col-
lective ownership of the intermediary
without which Nature is no longer to
be reached. Until that day, both the
individual Capital-less Man, and the
Liberians must remain the dependents
of the Capitalist.

"FRIENDLY COMPETITION."

"Friendly competition" is reported to
be the rule now in the Erie Railroad
machine shops. At the Meadville, Pa.,
establishment a locomotive was com-
pletely overhauled and put into commis-
sion again in 36 hours. At the Susque-
hanna works a similar job had previously
taken 47 hours. A saving of 11 hours
was not enough. The Hornell shops did
the work in 24 hours, and 33 minutes,
and thereupon, in "friendly competition,"
the Susquehanna men spurred them-
selves into doing it in 13 hours and 34
minutes. Rules established by the com-
pany governed the "competition."

Here the geographical location of the
shops was the thing used as a line of
cleavage to divide the men and induce
them the rivalry which panned out
so profitably for the employer. In other
cases it is nationality, the "Dutch" being
played against the "Irish," and the "na-
tive American" against both. In still
others, craft lines are utilized, one set
of men being caused to "hustle," and the
others being spurred to "keep up the
pace." Whatever the pretext it is dis-
guised under—shop location, land of
birth, or peculiar sub-division of labor—the
result of "friendly competition" among
the workers is the same: added
profits for the employer, a decreased
share in their own product for the em-
ployed.

It is one of the superstitions the work-
ingman is fed on, that his wage is
determined by his skill, his knowledge
or his speed. He can not get over the
superstition too quickly. Upon none of
these things does his pay depend, but
solely upon the number of men of similar
attainments also seeking work. He may
be in the top rank of his profession; yet
if there are many like him, his
wages will be low. Similarly, he may be
but an indifferent workman; but in the
absence of many equally well equipped,
his wages will be high. It is a mere
question of supply and demand in the
labor market.

When an employer hires a "hand" at
a certain wage, it is without implication
as to the amount of work the "hand"
will do. The employer simply buys the
"hand's" labor power, with the tacit
right to drive or squeeze the worker as
much as he can. All between the sum
paid to the worker and the new wealth
created by him, falls to the employer as
profits. The less the employer squeezes,
the lower his profits. The more he can
squeeze, the higher his profits.

Whence the reason of "friendly competi-
tion."

WATSON BOWS HIS ADIEUS.

This month's "Watson's Jeffersonian
Magazine" contains the closing chapter
of Tom Watson's series of articles "So-
cialists and Socialism," which, intended,
in Mr. Watson's swaggering language, to
"diembowel" Socialism, have afforded
a never-before-equalled procession of
bourgeois blundering thoughts by which
to teach, illustrate and demonstrate So-
cialist truth and integrity. The Daily
People having all along availed itself
of the rare opportunity thus offered by Mr.
Watson, can not forego the delight of
utilizing this the latest and closing
Watsonian performance.

Mr. Watson's closing chapter of "dis-
emboweling" may be termed a summary.
He sums up, with the cool effrontery of the fellow in the story who
knew not he was licked, one by one the
theories he had advanced, and which
were successively riddled in these col-
umns—and he sums up himself.

The first portion of the summary is
purely economic, or sociologic; the sec-
ond is a summary of Watson-psychology.
We are grateful to Mr. Watson for
having kept this tid-bit for the close.
Had he begun his series, with that as a
prelude, we might have dropped him
aside from the start, and thus the Move-
ment would have been deprived of a
valuable elucidation of Socialism by the
contrast that his up-to-date bourgeois
breaks have afforded. As it turns out,
the Watson-psychology finale adds zest
and point to his Stone Age economics
and sociology.

The Watson-psychology is compressed
in the utterance: "We don't need a new
system of Government!" Not that the
present system of things suits the
gentleman. He would tear that up. Only,
its substitution should be effected, not
with a new System, such as Socialism
proposes, but with an old system crowd-
ed out by the, as Mr. Watson puts

it, "Carnegie-Rockefeller-Gould-Vander-
bilt-Havemeyer-Guggenheim-Morgan" system,
that is by the system of the
Plutocracy. The reasoning with which
Watsonism supports this its stand il-
luminates the stand itself. It amounts to
going back to the days Mr. Watson
cracks up as the Golden Age, the days of
"Charles Fox, of Samuel Romilly, of
Henry Vane [Cromwell's "Sir Harry
Vane! Sir Harry Vane!"], of Algernon
Sidney, of Pym, and Hampden."

Man retro-volting, back to the an-
thropoidal ape; man, surrendering the
opportunities which the higher evolu-
tionary plane places within his reach,
and surrendering them because of the
peculiar and transitionally incidental
forfeiture of the paradisaical features
enjoyed by his tree-climbing forbears—
such is Watson's psychology.

Such is not the psychology of the
brave and the intellectually alert: it is
the psychology of the craven and intel-
lectually torpid. Such is not the psy-
chology of the world's elite, who, in
every Age, pushed civilization forward:
it is the psychology of the race's "sed-
iment" that ever tended to drag man
back. Hence, such is not the psychology
of Reason, the feature of which is con-
sistency: it is the psychology of Un-
Reason, the feature of which is to be at
stalemate with itself: Watson-psychol-
ogy would not think of taking a physi-
cian who had not advanced beyond the
Age of Sir Harry Vane, yet it clings, like
an oyster to its rock, to the economic
and sociologic crudities of an Age gone
by.

With this confession, Mr. Watson
bows his adieus.—Adieu!

ONCE MORE, POOR GOMPERS!

"Oh that mine adversary had written
a book!" The adversaries of Gompers
must be delighted at the exceptionally
long article, and, therefore exceptionally
full of breaks, that Gompers affixed his
name to in the current month's issue of
his "American Federationist." More
charitable than those his adversaries, it
only wrings our hearts to say, once more,
"Poor Gompers!"—and proceed to tell
the why of the wherefore.

The first of the cardinal principles that
the aforementioned article cites as the guid-
ing principle of Gompers' Unionism,
"with respect to the Socialists," is "not
to consent to be committed to any politi-
cal party." The principle, couched in
these words, is the same old corpse of
no "No politics in the Union!" rigged in
a new shroud. The corpse has often been
laid bare. Let it be laid bare once more.

In his Minneapolis address entitled "The
Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the
World" the Socialist Labor Party
speaker said:

"Who of you has not witnessed the
sight of a Labor Leader jumping up at a
Craft Union meeting, as if a torpedo had
exploded under his seat, every time the
economic or sociology of Labor was ex-
plained? The sight is common. What-
ever the subject that presents itself to
a Union, it can not choose but be hand-
led from one of two view-points—either
from the view-point of capitalism, or
from the view-point of Labor, that is,
Socialist economics. Impossible, com-
placently smiling, perhaps even blissfully
snoozing, the Labor Fakir will sit in his
seat, so long as the discussion is carried
on along capitalist lines. But let the
first word be uttered that has the ring of
Socialist, that is, Labor economics, and
you will notice a sudden transforma-
tion. Like a faithful watch-dog of capitalism,
the fakir will snap up and bark.

I have more than once deliberately tested
the thing at the meetings of craft Unions
with which I happened to be connected.

I would join a discussion that was in
progress, peacefully in progress, with the
fakir looking on unconcernedly—discus-
sions on immigration, discussions on boy-
cotts, discussions on wages, discussions
on tenements, discussions on the liquor
traffic; etc., etc. I would carefully avoid
the word "politics," deliberately would I
avoid it. Neither the word "politics," let
alone the name "Socialist Labor Party,"
would drop from my lips. They were as
words tabooed, and alien to me while I
spoke. But lo, no sooner did I deploy
my argument so as to bring out the
Labor, which is the Socialist view-point
of the subject, than up would jump the
watch-dog of capitalism with the pro-
test: "No politics in the Union!" He was
right; that is to say, Labor or Socialist
economics IS politics. BY THE SAME
TOKEN CAPITALIST ECONOMICS
LIKEWISE IS POLITICS."

Capitalist economics is at home, capital-
ist economics is safeguarded, capital-
ist economics is fought for by the Labor-
Lieutenants of the capitalist class in the
Civic Federationized guilds misnamed
Unions. He who says "economics" says
"politics." The latter is the only way to
enforce the former. The fact is kept
secret by the Labor-Lieutenants. By
keeping the secret they have been and
are able to profit thereby at the expense
of the membership. It is the case of a
guardian concealing from his wards the
hidden riches of their estate, and, on the
sly, trafficking upon those riches himself.

The Watson-psychology is compressed
in the utterance: "We don't need a new
system of Government!" Not that the
present system of things suits the
gentleman. He would tear that up. Only,
its substitution should be effected, not
with a new System, such as Socialism
proposes, but with an old system crowd-
ed out by the, as Mr. Watson puts

it, "Carnegie-Rockefeller-Gould-Vander-
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Watsonism supports this its stand il-
luminates the stand itself. It amounts to
going back to the days Mr. Watson
cracks up as the Golden Age, the days of
"Charles Fox, of Samuel Romilly, of
Henry Vane [Cromwell's "Sir Harry
Vane! Sir Harry Vane!"], of Algernon
Sidney, of Pym, and Hampden."

There are but two systems of politics
conceivable in America—the Capitalist

and the Labor. Capitalist politics is en-
trenched in Civic Federationized Union-
ism. What else does Gompers approve
himself—when he admits that, "with re-
spect to the Socialists," his "first prin-
ciple" is "not to consent to [the Union's]
being committed to any political party"
—what else does he approve himself but
what we have more than once convicted
him of, and that out of his own mouth,
a Labor-Lieutenant of the Capitalist
Class?

Wherefore, once more, Poor Gompers!

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS—
STATE RIGHTS.

However mysteriously complicated
bricklayer financing may be, as dram-
atically exposed in the Insurgent Senator
Dolliver's May 27 speech in the
Senate, when he endeavored to amend
the Court of Commerce bill—one
thing, evidently not considered by
himself, leaped forth clear as a pike,
challenging attention, however seductive
the allurements to follow the Senator
through his startling presentation
of the deep-dyed chicanery of our
Railroad Robber Barons—even
that truly fascinating subject is readily
left aside by the attentive reader
of that great speech, and a wholly
different subject, unintentionally sug-
gested by the speech, fetters his atten-
tion. It is the subject of State
Rights.

It is impossible—whether following
the Senator through the labyrinth of
railroad "traffic agreements," or "con-
solidation," or fraudulent bond and
stock issues—to free the mind's eye
from the impression that the Senator
was like a man walking and peeping
about under the legs of a Colossus—
of a Colossus, however, the safety of
which depends, to a great extent, upon
the shelter behind which it skulks.
The Colossus is the Trust, the Rail-
road Trust in this instance; the shel-
ter behind which it finds protection is
State Rights.

At every turn of the Senator's
speech it was noticeable that the
State's Rights to legislate either par-
ticipate some existing, or fortified the
railroads against some apprehended
Federal move. It was at every turn
of the speech noticeable that, but for
the State lines and the legislative
rights within those lines, the railroads
would be as exposed as an army on a
plain, with no natural, and no opportu-
nity for setting up artificial de-
fences. Noticeable, moreover, at
every turn of that powerful speech,
was the experience that the circum-
stance of the States' Rights not being
exercised uniformly was a source of
added safety for the snake-like con-
volutions of the Trust to defy, or
elude pursuit. The picture was com-
pleted by the "providential" accident
of the first one to answer Senator Dolliver
being Senator Elkins, and of the first
sentence in the Stalwart's an-
swer being to the effect that, much
as he agreed with the speech of the
Senator from Iowa, he disagreed with
the proposed amendment—"the States
can do most towards this end."

Startling, instructive withal is the
completeness of the transformation
that has come over the institution of
States Rights. Originally a source of
anarchic democracy, against which
Washington in his farewell address
let fly many an arrow, States Rights
now are put to the use of entrench-
ments for the autocracy of the Trust,
or Top-Capital, that is, Centralized
Capital.

Nor is the situation without its
irony for Insurgents, whose spokes-
man Senator Dolliver was on the occa-
sion. Insurgents, which hearkens
back to the past so notably as to have
justified the Democrats in Congress to
invite the Insurgents to "come wholly
over to Jefferson!"—Insurgents is
acquiring a deep fund of hatred for
the State's Rights, so deep as to be
generally in favor of the "direct elec-
tion of Senators," a roundabout way
by which the hope is entertained of
undermining the practical workings
of States Rights.

On the map it is traced—Insurgents
is playing a losing game. What-
ever temporary successes Insurgents
may score, it is a force subversive
to the force of Stalwartism. In
the friction between the two, States
Rights will go, but not before the mis-
sion of Stalwartism is accomplished—the
unification of the productive pow-
ers of the land, ripe for the Industrial,
or Socialist Republic to take
over, and hold.

TIN WORKERS WANT RAISE.
Pittsburg, June 17.—Independent
makers of sheet and tin plate from the
vicinity of the Chicago and the middle
West opened a meeting here to-day
with the workmen they exploit, who
are remanding an increase of from six
to ten per cent. advance for the com-
ing year. The meeting will likely
be held on June 20.

"USE-VALUE AND EX-
CHANGE-VALUE"

A criticism of Marx's law of Surplus
Value (which law the critic considers
"unsound to the core") was forwarded to
this office by a correspondent with the
request for an answer, and runs as fol-
lows:</p

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

GETS INSPIRATION FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Until I left the "Old Country," through economic pressure, I was an old member of the British S. L. P. As such, I was an admiring subscriber of the "Weekly People," in Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Now, that I am somewhat settled down with my brother in Canada, I wish to renew relations with the breath of progress and civilization per your glorious, truthful, earnest and effective organ.

Of course to dream of Socialism in this agrarian environment is but a dream. Dark and polluted city life may be everywhere, but it is the darkness that precedes the Revolutionary Dawn. Here, where there are no slums and where my life is that without the wage-slave condition, I feel that effort is required to feed the flames of Revolution still burning within my breast. Hence I will be greatly obliged by your sending to the enclosed address, the "Weekly People," for which I enclose express M. O. value \$0.50.

Henry Meyers.
Carlyle, Sask., Canada, June 10.

WHO CAN ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please answer this question: Did the Socialist party elect Wm. Johnson Alderman from the Thirty-third Ward in Chicago in 1903 or 1904, and didn't he beat up his mother? I am unable to get an answer from the Chicago Daily Socialist or the Appeal to Reason. If you do not answer questions by mail, please answer through your query column and send me a copy of the paper. I enclose ten cents in stamps to pay for same. A prompt answer will be appreciated.

Chas. Trindle.
Tehachapi, Cal., June 3.

A FRANK ANARCHIST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While conversing with a friend at the Haywood Hotel to-day Dr. Ben Reitman, known as "King of Hoboes," and traveling partner and manager for Emma Goldman, "Queen of the Anarchists," came along. My friend, knowing Reitman, introduced me to him, and during a short conversation Reitman made this statement: "We (meaning himself and Emma) have set a new pace for revolutionary agitators; we travel in the best of trains, stop at the best hotels, and the Working Class pays for it all." When told such things smacked of insincerity, Reitman sneeringly laughed and said we S. L. P. men were "too narrow and serious," that we did not know how to enjoy life, and that they meant to get all the good things in life and live swell. Reitman made no secret of the fact that they intend to work a graft for all it was worth.

The local Anarchists got up a fake debate between Emma Goldman and Edward Cantrell. The latter is a professional atheist and was advertised as a national lecturer of the Socialist party, which claim the members of the Socialist party in Los Angeles repudiate, claiming Cantrell is simply a free-lance. If the confession of Reitman, the agreement with the Spokane police of the St. John outfit, the exposure of the St. John and Heslewood by Wilson, and the exposure of Wilson by persons in Spokane, and the absconding of Walsh do not open the eyes of the shouter for "Direct Action" (on their pocketbooks) they must be beyond redemption.

H. J. Schade.
Los Angeles, Calif., June 1.

WILL EL PASO ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For my benefit, and for that of others who have inquired of me, please give in your columns the subscription price, and the name and address of the El Paso comrades who will receive subscriptions or names of prospective subscribers to "El Proletario."

F. B. Guarner.
New York, June 12.

PIERSON'S WORK IN TACOMA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the assistance of Comrades Regan, Olson, Taylor and others we succeeded in securing 1 sub each for the Radnicka Borba and Arbetaren, and 10 for the Weekly People.

Two more splendid outdoor meetings were held to good crowds and with a sale of 45 pamphlets, including two subs secured.

One new member was added to the Section at the last meeting, and now that the S. L. P. has a good list of new readers in Tacoma there are good prospects later on of securing some of these men in the Section.

The Tacoma comrades have a spacious headquarters located in the center of the city, and their reading room, which is kept open the year round, is well stocked with Party papers and literature. All wage workers are invited to pay a visit to Section Tacoma's reading room, which is located in Room 304 third floor, Wallace Block, and avail themselves of the opportunity of reading the best of Socialist literature, without cost.

I leave to-morrow for Seattle and during my stay there will do all I can with the co-operation of the comrades in pushing the Party press and literature.

Chas. Pierson.
Tacoma, Wash., June 7.

A. F. OF L., "ECONOMIC ARM OF LABOR MOVEMENT."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The primary elections were held here yesterday with the following results: for Councilmanic candidates: Rice Adams, S. P., 952; S. L. Dodge, S. P., 723; Frank E. Appel, S. L. P., 428; Louis C. Haller, S. L. P., 332.

Neither the S. L. P. nor S. P. will appear in the final election. This was a special election held to fill two vacancies in the City Council.

At present there are two strikes in Los Angeles—the brewery workers went on strike for more wages, and the iron trades struck for eight hours. The breweries immediately formed a combination and declared for the open shop, and filled the strikers' places, not with Japs or "Chinks," but with the general American unemployed.

As usual, the battle is being fought in the regular A. F. of L. style.

As the iron workers, they only struck yesterday and matters have not sufficiently shaped themselves to venture an opinion. The employers for months have known the contemplated action and seem well prepared for it; in fact, one firm anticipated the strikers by closing its pattern shop several days before the strike. The moulderers in Los Angeles are not a union town it looks dubious for the strikers.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-
TEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Ex-
ecutive Committee, Socialist Labor
Party, are hereby notified that the
next regular semi-annual session will
convene at National Headquarters, 28
City Hall Place, New York City, on
SUNDAY morning, July 3, at 10
o'clock.

State Executive Committees which
contemplate sending their N. E. C.
member to the above session will
please inform the undersigned on or
before June 22.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.
New Jersey S. E. C. met June 12th.
Present: All officers, and delegates from
various Sections. Landgraf chairman.

Minutes of the previous session read
and approved.

Communications:—From Section Passaic County, enclosing donation of \$10 to
the State Agitation Fund. Application
for charter from Section Bergen County
recently organized by National Organ-
izer Katz.

Section reports:—Elizabeth: increase
of membership; purchase of 50 tickets
for 10th Anniversary Festival and 200
copies of Anniversary issue of the Daily
People. Plainfield: increased activity;
purchase of 100 copies Anniversary issue.
Passaic County: membership in-
creased; 500 copies Anniversary issue.
Essex County: new members; 75 tickets
for Anniversary celebration.

Financial reports: Receipts, due
stamps, \$3; State Agitation Fund,
\$12.25; on hand, General Fund, \$12.87.
State Agitation Fund \$17.25.

Adjourned to July 10th.

P. Merquelin, Secy.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C.
Regular meeting California State
Executive Committee was held on June
7. All present except Appel, sick.
Chairman Levy.

Minutes of last meeting approved as
read.

Warrants ordered drawn as follows:
for 200 due stamps, \$14; for rent, \$4;
for postage, \$2.

Financial report for May: cash on
hand, May 1, \$25.53; receipts, \$18.75;
total, \$44.28; expenditures, \$3; Circuit
Fund, on hand, May 1, \$40.34; receipts,
\$10.50; total, \$50.84. Disbursed to
Gillhaus, \$10.

Communications: from Jager, with
\$2.00 for Circuit Fund. From J. A.
Rowley, with \$5.00 for Circuit Fund.
From Punch, with money for due
stamps. From Section San Jose, about
Party activity. From National
Secretary, two letters about coming
State election in California and about
Party matters. From Olive M. John-
son, on Party matters and sending
some documents. From John Easton,
on conditions at Los Angeles Aqueduct
and enclosing check. Several letters from
Organizer Gillhaus reporting on
his work in San Francisco, and giving
information about Lettish Section in
that city, also enclosing financial
statement. From Kasper Bauer with
application for membership-at-large:
granted. Application from Joe Pro-
esler admitted.

Decided to elect a committee to
gather information in regard to So-
cialist vote and conditions in Cali-
fornia and forward same to Party's
delegates to International Socialist
Congress. Schade and Edwards
elected.

Meeting adjourned.

A. Demuth,
Recording Secretary.

ST. LOUIS DAILY PEOPLE CELE-
BRATION.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., will cele-
brate the Tenth Anniversary of the
Daily People by holding a reception
on SATURDAY evening, July 2, at
S. L. P. Hall, 1717 S. Broadway, St.
Louis, Mo., beginning at eight o'clock.
A pleasant time is guaranteed to all.
There will be music and dancing.
Speakers will explain the struggle
which the S. L. P. had to endure in
the past.

All friends and sympathizers should
come to this celebration. Admission
free.

The Committee.

MILWAUKEE PICNIC.

Section Milwaukee's annual basket
picnic will be held SUNDAY, June 26th,
at Castalia Park, Wauwatosa. Take
Wells street Wauwatosa car and get off
at the Hawley road; then walk 2 blocks
north, then directly west to park. Signs
will point to place. The readers of this
paper are invited to attend and spend
the day amongst their fellow workers.
A good time for all. Don't forget the
date.

The Committee.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYL-
VANIA.

A meeting of the 26th Ward Branch,
S. L. P., will be held on SUNDAY, June
26th, at 164 South Eighteenth street, for
the purpose of reorganizing Branch 26th
Ward. All readers of the Party organs
and sympathizers wishing to join the
Branch are cordially invited to be pres-
ent at this meeting. National Organizer
Rudolph Katz will address the meeting.

L. M. Barhydt, Organizer.

KATZ'S TOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Scranton, Lancaster and Altoona, June
18th to 24th.

Allegheny County and New Brighton,
June 25th to July 8th.

HOUSTON, TEX., OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Section Houston will hold open air
meetings during the summer months at
Beauchamp's Spring Park every Sunday
at 2:30 p.m. All comrades and sympathi-
zators are invited to attend our discus-
sion meetings. Come all and bring your
friends. "Our motto is proof."

H. Stillman, Organizer.

SAN JOSE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Section San Jose, Socialist Labor
Party, holds June public meetings at
A. O. U. W. Hall, 162 S. First street,
San Jose, Cal., on Sunday evenings, 8
p.m., as follows:

June 26—Mr. Arthur Howe speaks on
"Should a Political Party Own Its
Press?"

Everybody invited.

LOS ANGELES S. L. P. MAN KILLED

Richard Koenig Caught in Belt and
Whirled Around Machinery—Dies.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 15.—Once
more it becomes the sad duty of Section
Los Angeles to record the untimely death of one of its members.

Comrade Richard Koenig, a native of
Germany, and a member of the
Section for the past six years, met a
violent death while at his post of
economic duty at Forterville, Cal.

Comrade Koenig was a resident of Los
Angeles for the past seven years, and
was sent by the Los Angeles firm
employing him to install a machinery
plant at the above mentioned place.

While in the act of doing so, he was
caught in an belt in an unguarded
moment and thrown against the sur-
rounding machinery, a mangled and
disfigured mass of bone and flesh. He
lived but a few hours and was in a
comatose state until released by death.

Comrade Koenig was but thirty-
two years of age; of quiet and retiring
personality, reliable and exemplary
habits.

His body was brought to Los An-
geles and buried by the Section of
which he was a member, on Decoration
Day, May 30. Remarks suitable
to the occasion were made at the
funeral parlor, also at the grave by
Comrade H. J. Schade; Miss Ida Ed-
wards rendered fitting songs to com-
plete the sad ceremony.

The following resolutions have been
endorsed and ordered placed on the
minutes of the Section:

Resolved, That in the death of Com-
rade Richard Koenig, Section Los An-
geles has lost a good comrade and
we deplore the circumstances sur-
rounding his death and the ever pres-
ent risks that members of the working
class, like himself, are ever shad-
owed with;

Resolved, That we extend to his
relatives our sincere sympathy and
condolence;

Resolved, That these resolutions be
placed on the minutes of the Section
and a copy of the same be forwarded to
the Party Press of the Socialist
Labor Party.

J. C. Hurley,
L. C. Haller,
—Committee.

ONE GRAND EFFORT

Altogether, Now and Double the Week-
ly People Circulation.

Only one more week and the date
of the Daily People's Tenth Anni-
versary will be here.

The event will be befittingly cele-
brated by gatherings of S. L. P. men,
but there is one feature of the cele-
bration, not yet accomplished, that
could have been achieved by this time
—the doubling of Weekly People cir-
culation, and a large increase in Daily
People circulation.

The Weekly People circulation can
be doubled in two weeks, pro-
vided every S. L. P. man will get out
and hustle.

And why shouldn't they get out and
hustle? For what else are they orga-
nized, if not to co-operate in
Spreading the Light?

And those of our friends, and readers
who though not in the Party sym-
pathize with it: each and every one
of you can get some friend to sub-
scribe. You can get one new sub-
scription, within the coming week. Do
it.

Subscriptions are to be had. See
how Pierson, and Katz, go as stran-
gers to places, and get subs in numbers.

Nor need you be a stranger in a
community in order to get subs: Knotek
in Hartford, Brown in Cleveland,
and other steady pluggers in their
home towns prove that.

There is, though, something you do
need in order to get subs and that is
Determination. You need to have got
up and go.

How many of you, we wonder, will
show that you have the gumption to
get out and push the propaganda as
it should be pushed? Fail not to
make the effort.

And the workers? The workers are
waiting, waiting in receptive mood for
the message of which you are the
bearers.

"Ho, for more reapers!" the cry.

The roll of honor, those sending two
or more subs during the week, follows:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 3
A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal. 4
J. Haller, " " " 2
A. Ralph, " " " 2
M. Eisenberg, Denver, Colo. 2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 9
T. Holmes, Chicago, Ill. 2
J. R. Pulley, Fulton, Ky. 2
J. Sweeney, Boston, Mass. 2
P. O'Rourke, Medford, Mass. 2
F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Mass. 2
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich. 8
Mrs. F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtramck,
Mich. 2
B. Dulle, Maplewood, Mo. 8
M. D. Fitzgerald, Atlantic City, N.J. 2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 6
R. Katz, Allentown, Pa. 11
R. Richardson, Rochester, Pa. 2
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I. 2
F. Chernin, El Paso, Tex. 14
H. Stillman, Houston, Tex. 14
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va. 5
C. Pieron, Tacoma, Wash. 19
B. H. Helming, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. 2

The workers are bound to come to-
gether in proportion as they under-
stand their own class interests. Help
them to an understanding.

OPERATING FUND.

Should any of our friends be so sit-
uated that it is utterly impossible for
them to actively engage in the work
of propaganda, they are not thereby
shut out from doing something for the
Movement. They can, if their means
will at all permit, help sustain the
Party's engine of propaganda—the
Party Press.

Among last week's contributions,
Harry Benjamin, of San Francisco,
writes:

"Being so situated as not to be
able to help along to widen the knowl-
edge of true, revolutionary Socialism
by getting any subs for the only So-
cialist paper in America, The People,
I wish to do the next best and here-
with enclose money order for \$2.00
towards the Operating Fund."

The total amount contributed to this
fund last week was very small. The
Tenth Anniversary event should in-
duce our inactive friends to extend a
little practical aid at this time. It is

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

TINKERING ON LABOR MATTERS,
WITHOUT RESULTS.

Frank Admission of Wealthy Mer-
chant That Capital Never Bestows
Favors Upon Labor—Barbers Mon-
keying with Time Schedule—"Char-
ties" and Unemployed.

San Francisco, Calif., June 13.—Harris
Weinstock, a wealthy merchant of this
city, has made a report to Governor
Gillet on the labor laws and labor con-
ditions of foreign countries in relation

to strikes. This report has recently come
from the state printing office. In part,
Weinstock says: "It is not likely that
capital, except in isolated cases, would,
of its own volition have shortened hours,
increased wages and improved working
conditions."

Weinstock believes the time has ar-
rived when strikes and lockouts should
cease. He does not think it advisable to
adopt the Australian labor laws in
their entirety, but he does believe in the
adoption of the principle of state inter-
vention in labor disputes, being, to use
his own words, "to the fullest degree
consistent with our form of govern-
ment."

He then goes on to recommend that
legislation be created calling for a public
inquiry in labor disputes before they
reach the serious stage of a strike or
lockout.

The Barber's Union has adopted a new
schedule of hours and wages. Under
the new order the employers may
keep open at all hours. The union barbers
will work 10 to 12 consecutive hours,
working 60 hours a week. This would
appear to be a concession from the
journeymen barbers, but not so. Most
of these shops are one-horse affairs
employing at the most one or two
men. Usually they are partners and who
would be glad to stay open to catch an
extra nickel or so. These men have
joined the union and have at last gained
the ascendancy with the above result.

A wood-yard to furnish work to the
peniless transient laborer who has no
other resources and who wants to earn
a night's lodging will be established by
the committee representing the Roman
Catholics, Protestant and Jewish religious
and charitable organizations and the
Associated Charities, if the right men
can be secured to direct the enterprise
so runs the news. Somebody is going
to get some cheap cord-wood. Un-
worthy thought! because it is stated that
five business men are being sought whose
names shall give standing to the institu-
tion.

Harry R. Bogart, of the Associated
Charities, says that no model lodging
house will be provided but in payment
the men will be given tickets on several
privately conducted places. He believes
that a free employment office will be
found in order that the men may be given bet-
ter positions. He estimates that not
more than 75 to 100 men will be found
at any time in San Francisco in need of
temporary employment of this sort and
willing to take it, as only about 20 per
cent of the penniless unemployed would
saw wood, anyhow. These unfortunate,
he says, will be able to find lodgings
and supper will be removed from public
notice.

F. W. S.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA-CASCARA.
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver.
100 PILLS 25¢
SAV. POSTAGE
H. L. BERGER,
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
244 W. 26th Street, New York.

much needed. Were it not we would
say so:

H. Benjamin, San Francisco,
Cal. 2.00
S. L. P. Section Bridgeport,
Conn. 1.00
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass. 50
S. Thompson, New York City
Utah 2.00
J. B. Hamilton, Salt Lake,
Utah 2.00
J. Bader, Newport News, Va. 50
B. H. Helming, Jr., Milwaukee,
Wis. 50
Total 8.50
Previously acknowledged .. 6,492.58
Grand total \$6,501.08

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish
standing advertisements of Section
headquarters, or other permanent an-
nouncements. The charge will be five
dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Calif., 49 Dubose avenue,
Headquarters and reading room of Section
San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor
Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Feder-
ation, Lettish Socialist Labor Feder-
ation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club
at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Calif., Headquarters and
reading room of